

The Middletown Transcript

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PRICE THREE CENTS

PATRIOTIC TEACHER

Miss Howell Makes 'The Love of Country Part of

THE ACADEMY'S CURRICULUM

Besides her weighty duties as Principal of our Academy, which responsible position Miss Ida Howell has long held with entire satisfaction to the parents, the scholars and the School Board, she has voluntarily assumed the additional and highly important role of teaching patriotism to her pupils, devoting each week a certain amount of time thereto.

To her high credit it must be said that Miss Howell has been an ardent patriot and a hater of the Huns and their hellish brutalities. From the very first days in August 1914 when the news came to America telling how the Germans had violated peaceful Belgium, committing every kind of brutal deeds against defenseless civilians, men, women and children, murdering, raping, maiming wholesale like so many fiends escaped from hell!

She was a flaming patriot when for over two years such a live brand of true Americanism was largely taboo right here in Middletown with its cowardly pro-German politicians, its molycoddle pacifists, and peace-at-any-price partisans.

Indeed, it is encouraging, nay, it is inspiring, to think that from Delaware to California there were then such glowing patriot women true to the highest ideals of the Republic which our fathers bought and kept for us at so great cost of blood and treasure.

California, yes, for Miss Mollie F. Burris, The Transcripts' one-time editor was also through all that period that was "trying men's souls" an open, ardent opponent of the Huns and their unspeakable atrocities, and that, too, when a great part of the male population of the whole country, misled and poisoned by high official poltroonery and folly, were but one half, or one poor quarter, patriotic—were "too proud to fight," but were content to indulge in silly, wordy protests against the repeated murders for two years of Americans, men, women and babes upon the free seas, if, indeed, they were not found apologizing for these brazen Hun usurpations and barbarities by admitting Germany's right to order us off the ocean!

Miss Howell has probably the largest collection of valuable war books in this region, perhaps as large as any private collection in the state, and what is more she has read them, too. The Transcript trusts Miss Howell will continue her good war work of inculcating in her scholars the ideas of a true love of country—of the one country whose ideals and whose practices are the loftiest in all the world. So doing she will not only bless her students and profit the Nation and the State, but will also confer much honor upon herself.

AN APPEAL TO DELAWARE

Delaware has always risen to every occasion and emergency.

She over subscribed her quota for the two Liberty Loans, and went over the top at the drives for the "Red Cross," "Y. M. C. A." and "K. of C."

Will she not respond as generously to the appeal which the "Red Star Animal Relief" is making through the Delaware S. P. C. A.

Our Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, has asked the American Humane Society, to care for the war horses, mules and dogs, and under the name of the "Red Star Animal Relief," it is working for the care of the war animals, just as the "Red Cross" is caring for the soldiers.

The supply of horses is running short, as we had sent thousands to the Allies before our entrance into the War. Conservation of the American horse is absolutely essential if we would win the War.

Horses and mules are a vital necessity in bringing in supplies of food and ammunition, for the auto cannot go where the horse can, this has been demonstrated abroad. The animals whose assistance is so necessary, must be saved. Money is needed to establish hospitals in France where the wounded can be treated and sent back to the front to do their humble part in defeating the enemy.

It is the patriotic duty of every true American to help this organization, for it means not only the humane relief for wounded and suffering animals, but will be the direct means of saving our boys in the trenches.

How will you feel, you who turn a deaf ear to this appeal, when some day you read in your newspaper a long casualty list, with the information that hundreds of our men have been slain by the brutal Hun, because horses and mules were lacking to bring ammunition to the front when most needed.

Give, I beg of you, and generously. Large sums of money are needed. Other states have answered the call of the "Red Star," do not let our Delaware be behind in this splendid and patriotic work.

Contributions can be sent to me at my home address or in care of the Delaware S. P. C. A., Public Building, Wilmington, Delaware.

PAULINE H. ROGERS,
9 Strand St.,
New Castle, Del.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE

Mrs. Helena Hill Weed of Washington, D. C. is to give an illustrated lecture which will give in detail, both by lantern slides and her explanation the recent activities of the Suffrage workers in Washington. Mrs. Weed will come to Middletown Wednesday April 17th and will speak at the New Century Club House at 8.30 P. M.

Mrs. Weed is the daughter of the late Congressman Ebenezer Hill, of Connecticut who served his state in Congress for nearly twenty years. She is a graduate of Vassar College and studied at the School of Mines at the University of Montana, and is one of the few American geologists of wide reputation. She has studied abroad and traveled in Europe and Central American countries, and speaks five languages.

This accomplished speaker will come to Delaware under the auspices of the State Branch of the National Woman's Party, of which Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles is Chairman. Her tour will include Wilmington, Delaware City, New Castle, Middletown, Townsend, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Milford and Georgetown.

She has been a prominent worker for the National Woman's Party since its origin. It is said that she marched in the first Suffrage parade in Washington, that she made the first suffrage speech in Washington and was in the first group of women who went out to demand suffrage by standing outside the White House Gates with a suffrage banner and she was one of the first to go to jail for her convictions. She was arrested for carrying a banner which read "Mr. President, How long must women wait for Liberty?" and later was sentenced to sixty days in the Work House for carrying a banner on the Fourth of July, which read, "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed" from the Declaration of Independence of 1776. It was recently handed down from the District Courts that Mrs. Weed and her companions were illegally imprisoned.

She comes honestly by her adherence to the principles of Democracy, for she comes of revolutionary stock. She was at one time Vice-President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and later was State Vice-Regent of Montana and Regent of the Norwalk, Conn. Chapter. She is also a member of the Daughters, Founders and Patriots of America. Her eldest daughter, Eleanor, is one of the Vassar girls who raised the record war crop on the College farm. Her only son is in Annapolis.

As research Chairman of the National Woman's Party, Mrs. Weed made valuable investigations into the History of the Suffrage question and its place in American politics, but her recent greatest contribution is the arrangement of an informal talk illustrated by lantern slides taken from photographs of Suffrage demonstrations in Washington for the past four years, including the dramatic arrest of women picketing the White House Gates. This talk is said to convert ninety-nine out of one hundred who here it for it shows the logical development of Suffrage agitation and explains away the idea of Wilfiancy in the part of the Suffragists. A good audience is expected to hear Mrs. Weed on Wednesday Evening.

Notice!

OFFICE OF POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, March 28, 1918.
Order No. 1259.

On and after April 1, 1918, parcels for members and individuals connected with the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe shall not be accepted for mailing or dispatched unless they contain such articles only as are being sent at the written request of the addressee, approved by his regimental or higher commander or an executive officer of the organization with which he is connected.

A. S. BURLISON,
Postmaster General.

When the War Will End

Absolute knowledge I have none
But my aunt's washwoman's sister's son
Heard a policeman on his beat
Say to a laborer on the street
That he had a letter just last week
Written in the finest Greek
From a Chinese coolie in Timbuctoo
Who said the negroes in Cuba knew
Of a colored man in a Texas town
Who got it straight from a circus clown
That a man in Klondike heard the news
From a gang of South American Jews
About somebody in Borneo
Who heard a man who claimed to know
Of a swell society female fake
Whose mother-in-law will undertake
To prove that her 7th husband's sister's niece
Had stated in a printed piece
That she had a son who had a friend
That knows when the war is going to end

FOR SALE

One parlor suit, sideboard, bedroom suite, hat rack and tables. Also 1 Grant automobile 6 cylinder, 1915 model, in perfect condition.

MRS. R. L. PRICE.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

Boy War Savings Stamps.
The V you invest in War Savings Stamps will put V in Victory.

Swat every fly you see. It will save you from having hundreds later.

Herring are now being caught in great numbers by local fishermen.

Make some of your soldier boy friends happy by sending them snailshell books.

This is the last month of the oyster, which we have been substituting on meatless days.

The reason so many people are poor is because they spend their money before they get it.

The rooster's customary crow by the sun indicates so nobody forgot to turn chancieuler ahead.

There is no excuse now for slackers of any kind, for those who cannot otherwise do their bit can always work in their thrift gardens.

Citizens of Chesapeake City on last Thursday evening held a public meeting in the town hall, for the purpose of organizing a Board of Trade.

A bake for the benefit of the Red Cross and Middletown Junior Athletic Association will be held in the Assembly room of the school, this (Saturday) morning.

The Ladies Aid of Bethel Church will hold a Letter social, Tuesday evening, April 16th, at 7 o'clock. Ice cream and cake will be for sale. If this evening is stormy the social will be held the next clear evening.

New Century Club Notes

Mrs. W. A. Powell, State President of the Federation of Women's Clubs, gave a most interesting and delightful description of "What I saw in Hawaii" a trip made last summer to those charming island in the Pacific, to the members of the New Century Club on Tuesday afternoon. It's climate varies only about 10 degrees during the year. While many sections of the U. S. is scizzling last summer, the temperature on those islands was about 70 to 75 degrees. Mrs. Powell spoke principally of the islands and customs of the inhabitants, for to appreciate the beauty and grandeur of the scenery one must see the islands. A most remarkable feature of Hawaii is that it has few or no birds, but beautiful and delicious fish and, of course, abundant fruits and vegetables. After Mrs. Powell's talk, refreshment were served and a pleasant half-hour intercourse. Tuesday next there will be no meeting at the regular hour, but the postponed "Community" meeting will be held.

Third Liberty Loan

RURAL NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Although no application blanks have been received, the enthusiastic workers of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee of Rural New Castle County had to their credit Thursday evening April 11th, in subscriptions \$84,850. Mrs. Howard A. Pool, County Chairman, is urging her committees to accomplish the quota of each hundred immediately. The report from St. Georges Hundred, Mrs. Clarence E. Pool, chairman is as follows: Middletown \$16,950; Odessa \$8,200; Port Penn \$1,550; Rural \$4,900; Total \$31,600

Boy Scouts Active

The Middletown Troop of Boy Scouts is in working order again. The first out door meeting of the troop was held Friday, March 29th.

Mr. Edwin E. Shallcross, who succeeds Rev. P. L. Donaghy, as Scoutmaster is planning a re-organization of the troop.

The Scouts attended the annual Red Cross meeting last Friday April 5th, and sold Thrift Stamps. In the Liberty Loan parade on Saturday last, the Scouts acted as messengers. Before the parade they passed bills and posters for the committee.

The troop is making arrangements for the Third Liberty Loan Campaign of the Boy Scouts of America, which begins April the 20th and ends April 27th.

SCOUT SCRIBE.

SALOON FOR SALE—The lease, license, fixtures and stock of the U. S. Hotel. Stock of whiskey, wines and cigars on hand. Will sell at bargain to quick buyer. Good reasons for selling. Apply to
HARRY JACOBS,
322 W. Broad St.,
Tamaqua, Pa.

WANTED—A young man or half-grown boy—white or colored. Apply to

MRS. W. V. WOODS,
Odessa, Del.

THE TRANSCRIPT—\$1.00 PER YEAR

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH NOTES

April 14th. The 2d Sunday after Easter.
Services: 10.30, Morning Prayer Litany and Sermon.

11.45, Sunday School Session. 7.30, Evening Prayer and Address.

MEETINGS

The Parish Guild will meet at the Rectory on Thursday afternoon at two o'clock.

The Provincial Sunday School Commission, will meet in Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, April 16th. The representatives from the Diocese of Delaware are the Rev. Thomas Getz Hill, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Smyrna, and the Rector of St. Anne's, Middletown.

The Annual Diocesan Convention, St. Peter's Church, Smyrna, Del., on Wednesday, April 15th.

DELEGATES ELECTED TO THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

At a Vestry meeting held in St. Anne's Rectory, on Tuesday evening, April 9th, Messrs. M. N. Willits, Senior Warden and J. B. Foard, Junior Warden, of the Parish, were elected delegates to the 132d Annual Convention of the Episcopal Church, which is appointed to be held in St. Peter's Church, Smyrna, Del., on Wednesday, May 15th. Messrs. George V. Peverley and Frederick Brady were appointed Alternates.

Mr. James Gaylor Bragdon, Treasurer of St. Anne's Cemetery Committee submitted a report of the financial condition showing receipts of \$91.07 for care of graves and lots, and a substantial balance in bank. The same Building and Grounds Committee of St. Anne's Parish was re-elected, viz. M. N. Willits, Chairman, Joseph Hanson, Frederick Brady and James G. Bragdon Treasurer.

AN INVERSARY SERVICE OF OLD ST. ANNE'S

The Two Hundredth and Thirtieth Anniversary service of Old St. Anne's Church will be held this year on the third Sunday in June, which is the third Sunday after Trinity, June 16th. The Right Reverend Frederick Joseph Kinsman, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese will officiate at the morning service, and the Committee in charge expect soon to announce the speaker for the afternoon service.

Forest Church Notes

Sunday, April 14th, 1918.
10.30 A. M. Public worship with sermon.

11.45 A. M. Sunday School session. Men are cordially invited to attend the Pastor's Bible Class.

6.45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service. Topic: "Justified by Faith." Rom. 3:28; Gal. 3:9-14.

7.30 P. M. Evening service with sermon.

Wednesday evening, Prayer-meeting. Have you bought a Liberty Bond? If you have not, do so. If you cannot buy a Liberty Bond, then buy Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps. We are living in critical days. Pray for the success of our boys and our Entente Allies, and do all in your power to make the Liberty Bond Loan a success; and thus prove to our Brave Boys that we are with them, heart and soul!

Bethesda Church Notes

Sunday, April 14th, 1918.
9.30 A. M. Brotherhood devotional meeting. Leader, Bruce Whitlock.
10.30 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor Rev. Van P. Northrup.
2 P. M. Sunday School session.
7.30 P. M. Evening Worship with sermon by Rev. Van P. Northrup.
Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

Clayton is Shut Out

The Middletown Cubs' ball team retaliated for two previous defeats, walloping the Clayton team here last Saturday, 8 to 0. Although having fewer strikeouts than Ely, Dickson easily out-pitched him, allowing but three hits. "Piedmont" Jones proved a star with the stick getting four hits in as many trips to the rubber. This is the third of a five game series, the first two having been won by Clayton. The score: Clayton.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Middletown.....1 4 0 0 0 3 0 x-8
Middletown vs Smyrna today

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mr. J. E. Walls was in Philadelphia Tuesday.

Mr. William C. Gallagher, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with his parents here.

Misses Helen Manlove and Ivarette were Philadelphia visitors Tuesday.

Mrs. Harry S. Beasten, of Wilmington, was a week-end guest of Mrs. J. F. Deakne.

Miss Edith Eliason, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Royden E. Wilson.

Mrs. G. B. Pearson and son Burton, spent the week-end with Dr. G. B. Pearson at Elkton, Md.

Mrs. Virginia Massey, of Wilmington, was a Sunday guest of her son, Mr. S. E. Massey and wife.

Miss Helen Shepherd, of Wilmington, was entertained over the week-end by Miss Jessie C. Shepherd.

Mrs. Harry Kelley, of Philadelphia, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Price.

Mr. Lester Clendaniel, of Milton, spent part of this week with Mr. Theodore V. Whitlock and family.

Miss Elma Deakne has accepted a position in Wilmington and entered upon her new duties on Monday last.

Mr. Albert Saunders, of Wilmington, was a Sunday guest of his family, who are visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Buehm.

Mrs. John S. Crouch was the guest of her daughter Mrs. William Collins in Wilmington, several days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Burchard, of Church Hill, Md., spent Sunday with his brother, Mr. David Burchard and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles VanVranken, of Schenectady, N. Y., spent last Friday and Saturday with Mrs. T. S. Fouracre and Mrs. John D. Gill.

Dr. W. V. Messick, of Smyrna, who has been visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Messick for several weeks is now the guest of relatives and friends in Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Fouracre entertained on Sunday Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Rogers, Jr. and Mrs. Howard Rogers and son, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds Rogers and son, of Frederica, and Mr. Alonzo Van Fosen, of Wilmington.

If no one has asked you Fogel & Burstan will gladly take your Liberty Bond subs—Phone 117.

OBITUARY

WILLIAM B. BROADWAY

William B. Broadway, aged about fifty years, locktender for the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company at Chesapeake City, died Sunday afternoon of acute indigestion. He is survived by a wife, two brothers and a sister.

The funeral was held Wednesday afternoon, with interment at Bethel Cemetery.

DR. NORMAN L. BEALE

Dr. Norman L. Beale, a promising and well-known physician of this town, died at his home, last Sunday afternoon, at 2.45 o'clock, after an illness of nearly three months, aged 35 years. His physicians thought he was on his way to recovery from a severe attack of rheumatism, when pneumonia developed. This was under control, but his heart weakened and he sank rapidly to the end.

The deceased was the son of the Rev. J. Hervey and Emma Southgate Beale who were residents of northern Delaware all their lives. He graduated from the Hahnemann College of Medicine, Philadelphia, in 1909, and began the practice of medicine in Christiansburg, where he remained until he moved to this town in 1913, to take the practice of Dr. Charles A. Ritchie who removed to Wilmington.

Dr. Beale leaves to mourn his death a widow who before her marriage was Miss Daisy Hill, of Virginia, and one daughter, Emma, aged 8 years.

Funeral services were held at his late home, Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock, and interment was made in Christiansburg Cemetery.

Good news in our ad.
FOGEL & BURSTAN.

Moore—Hart Wedding

Miss Norma M. Hart, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Edward Hart, of Townsend, was united in marriage to Mr. Ira A. Moore, of Bristol, Pa., at her home, last Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock. The ceremony was performed by Rev. L. E. Barrett, pastor of Townsend M. E. Church.

The bride was becomingly attired in a blue silver tone traveling suit with hat and gloves to match, and carried American Beauty roses.

After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Moore will reside in Paulsboro, N. J.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE NOTES

The Woman's College of Delaware reopened Tuesday after a brief Easter vacation and everyone settled down to work. Normal conditions were restored by the annexes returning to their respective dwellings as soon as they came back.

LIBERTY LOAN PARADE

The big event of the week was the Liberty Loan parade Saturday afternoon. Nearly all the college girls participated and did their best to make their section attractive. First came a girl bearing a banner with the words "Women's College." Just behind her marched several of the faculty, one of whom knitted industriously all the time. Next came girls bearing the Stars and Stripes and the State Flag, and behind them eight girls in blue serge middie and white skirts carrying a huge American flag. Miss Rockett, president of the College Red Cross, followed with a banner saying "100 per cent membership Red Cross." At last the college has reached its goal and has every girl enrolled as a Red Cross member. Behind Miss Beckett marched members of the Surgical Dressings Class in their white dresses and white coifs. After them came the College as a whole, in white with red and blue ribbons across their shoulders. Last were the girls of the Home Economics Department in spotless uniforms and slogans "Buy a Bond." Some of the girls bore banners with spicy slogans like "Stop, Look, Listen," "Bonds or Bondage," "Come Across or the Kaiser Will."

PRIZE CONTEST

To further stimulate interest in the Liberty Loans, three prizes of \$20.00, \$15.00 and \$10.00 have been offered for the three best essays written by the girls of the college. The subject is "Why I Should Buy a Liberty Bond," and the essays are to be between 300 and 500 words. Several members of the faculty will act as judges and the best essays will be published in the College and State papers. The contest closed at noon April 9.

SURGICAL DRESSINGS CLASS

Instead of the usual Surgical Dressings Class this week, the time was devoted to make-up work, for nearly every member was behind on a dressing or two. Next week the classes will be resumed as usual. Miss Edwina Long has achieved the seeming impossible task of knitting two socks at once and she is teaching the girls. One night she taught a group of Newark women and this week she is to give a lesson in Wilmington.

To Hold Community Supper

The Community Supper will be held at the Century Club, next Tuesday evening at 5.30 o'clock. Every member is invited to come and bring their friends, and a well filled lunch box. Bring your husband and children—your preacher and editor, but bring plenty of sandwiches to fill 'em up! In the evening there will be Community Singing and anyone can secure a Community Song Book, by applying to Mrs. E. P. Brown. There will be dancing for the young folks who enjoy it.

Supt. Cross Resigns

E. L. Cross, for the last five years, Superintendent of Schools in New Castle County, has this week presented his resignation to Governor Townsend. Mr. Cross, associated with Milton S. Kistler, of New York City, will found in Wilmington, a Boys' Business College. Although Superintendent Cross may continue to serve until the examinations have been held if the Governor should request, it is understood he is eager to take up his new work.

Queen Esther Meeting

The April monthly meeting of the Queen Esther Circle was held at the home of Miss Mary Melvin Thursday evening. Because of the stormy weather only a few members were present and no business meeting was held. The time was spent socially with games, music etc. and refreshments were served.

Red Cross

The committee on knitting of the Middletown Branch of the Red Cross submits the following report of work done from March 30th, 1917 to March 30th, 1918: Sweaters, 469; Scarfs, 223; Helmets, 220; Socks, 137 prs.; Wristlets, 107 prs.; Total, 1156 articles.

NELLIE P. ROTHWELL,
MARY L. ROTHWELL,
MARY HUTCHIN, Chairman

Weighing Social

The Queen Esther Circle of Bethesda Methodist Church will hold "A Weighing Social" at the home of Miss Ada M. Scott, Friday evening, April 19th. An interesting musical and literary program will be rendered and refreshments served. Admission will be charged according to weight. As the proceeds are for a worthy cause a large attendance is hoped for. Everyone is invited.

The Transcript \$1.00 per year

PROTECT THE GAME

Conserve Our Bird Life as it is an Important Resource

NEW LAWS ARE BADLY NEEDED

Is the license fee charged by most states for the privilege of shooting a benefit or a hindrance to the farming sections of such states?

Most of our great agricultural states have had for many years such a system of special taxation on those who shoot wild game, and as the farming element is the ruling one in those commonwealths, it should convince everyone that the license system is satisfactory to the farmer.

There are many, however, who want something more to convince them. Suppose we dig into the question a little.

First, let us ask how the money paid annually by those who wish to shoot is employed in the states that have the hunters' license system.

The major portion of this fund goes to the support of a body of paid game wardens who operate under a state fish and game commission charged with the enforcement of all laws for the protection of wild life. Notice the expression, "all laws." That means that the hunters' license money goes to the protection of the non-game birds invaluable to the farmer because of their consumption of insects and weed seeds, quite as much as to the varieties the hunter kills.

The United States Department of Agriculture tells us that insects do an annual damage to our crops alone of \$1,200,000,000. No, those last three ciphers are not a mistake, it is one billion two hundred million dollars!

Much of this damage comes from our folly in times past in allowing birds unvaluable to the farmer to be killed wantonly to supply the millinery trade. Now we must conserve our bird life along with every other important national resource.

There is in every state, practically, a foreign element, come from countries where no bird is given protection, countries in which gloriously plumaged varieties and golden-throated songsters are the legal prey of the bird snarer—an individual who sometimes puts out the eyes of a captive bird in order that its agonized cries may bring its mates to his snare.

There is a very considerable foreign element in Delaware and this can be adequately restrained only by a paid force of men whose whole time and attention is given to enforcing laws for the protection of wild life.

Maintenance of such a force would be possible if Delaware taxed annually those who wish to shoot and applied the money to the employment of paid and expert bird protectors, for that is what game wardens are.

The men who shoot in this country contribute annually in license fees about \$3,500,000, which is expended in the enforcement of wild life protection laws. This constitutes by far the most effective means yet devised for the conservation of the country's wild life.

We shall consider the license question further in another article.

A FATAL ACCIDENT

Friday evening, one man was killed and another man fatally injured in one of the most serious accidents that has occurred on the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Railroad lines in some months.

Harold S. Padley, aged 27 years, of Cecilton Md., was killed and Wilbur B. Wooleyhan, aged 40 years, of the same place had his right arm cut off at the elbow and otherwise lacerated, when an automobile truck in which they were riding was run down by the Delaware road train arriving at Middletown at 7.50 o'clock, when they crossed the state road at Kirkwood. The accident occurred shortly after 8 o'clock, the train being late.

The two men, who had been in Wilmington, purchasing paints, drove on the tracks directly in front of the rapidly-moving engine. Padley was driving the machine. The machine in which they were riding was reduced to kindling by the impact of the collision and the crash of the engine striking the automobile was heard for a considerable distance.

When residents of Kirkwood, hearing the crash, ran to the grade crossing, they found Wooleyhan's body lying in the car bleeding from a score of wounds on his body; his right arm severed from his body, his right foot nearly cut in half, his legs horribly mangled, and deep cuts about the thighs and body. He was placed on a north bound train and taken to Wilmington, where the Phoenix ambulance met the train and removed him to the Delaware Hospital where he died at 10.30 o'clock Saturday morning. Padley's lifeless body was also found in the car and was later removed to the undertaking establishment of William J. Wilson, of this town.

Wooleyhan was married and has a wife and three children; living near Cecilton, while Padley, who is a son of George W. Padley of Cecilton was unmarried, but reported to have been engaged to a Miss Burris of Cecilton.

The funerals of the two men were held from their homes in and near Cecilton, Monday, and were attended by hundreds of relatives and friends. Interment was made in Cecilton cemetery.

FIRST YEAR OF WAR REVIEWED

Achievements of United States Recounted in Official Statements.

GREAT ARMY IN TRAINING

Land Forces Now Aggregate 123,801 Officers and 1,528,924 Enlisted Men—Navy Personnel Is Tripled.

The United States is now entering upon its second year of war. On the first anniversary of the beginning of hostilities between this country and Germany, the people are interested in knowing what has been done by the United States in waging and preparing to wage war upon the forces of Prussian autocracy. The committee on public information of the United States government, in a review of the activities of the various departments of the government as they are concerned with prosecution of the war. The committee announces that all statements made are authorized by the war department, the navy department, the United States shipping board and the treasury department.

The outstanding feature of the first year of war, it is pointed out in the review, has been the transformation of the standing army and National Guard, composed of 9,524 officers and 202,510 men into a fighting force that now aggregates 123,801 officers and 1,528,924 enlisted men.

A statement of the adjutant general shows that the regular army which in April, 1917, comprised 5,795 officers and 121,797 men, now is made up of 10,608 officers and 503,142 men. The National Guard in April, 1917, included 3,733 officers and 76,712 men, while now it comprises 16,893 officers and 431,583 men. The reserve corps in existence one year ago included 4,000 men. Now it includes 96,210 officers and 77,390 men. The National army, which did not exist one year ago, now includes 515,339 men.

A substantial vanguard (military expeditionary) publication of actual numbers of this army is meeting the enemy in France today or is engaged there awaiting the call to the trenches; in 16 cantonments and 16 camps on numerous aviation fields and in a variety of other schools in all parts of the United States the men of the remaining army are hardening and training for their part in the great contest overseas.

Behind the activities of this vast force lies a great industry organized to produce an adequate supply of munitions, equipment, and provisions, and to provide transportation to the firing line, almost every branch of essential industry of the country having been drawn upon to produce these material requirements.

Expeditionary Forces. Military necessity particularly forbids a detailed review of the activities of the American expeditionary forces. General Pershing and his staff arrived in Paris on June 14, 1917, 89 days after the declaration of war. The first American troops arrived in France on June 26. On July 4, in celebration of our national day and a new fight for liberty, American troops paraded the streets of Paris and were greeted as the forerunners of great American armies and vast quantities of supplies and munitions.

On October 10, 1917, 187 days after the war was declared, American soldiers went on the firing line. In January American soldiers took over permanently a part of the line as an American sector, and this line is gradually lengthening.

Behind the fighting line in France the American forces have scientifically prepared a groundwork of camps, communications, supply bases, and works in anticipation of operations by the full force of the army. They are building and have built railroads, hospitals, ordnance bases, and docks in France. They have constructed immense barracks, erected sawmills, reclaimed agricultural lands, and carried forward many incidental enterprises.

The construction of an ordnance base in France, costing \$25,000,000, is now well under way. Great quantities of material used in the foreign construction work have been shipped from the United States—from fabricated ironwork for an ordnance shop to nails and cross-ties for railroads, and even the piles to build docks.

All the while there has been a fairly even flow of men and materials from the United States to France. The men in the trenches, back of the lines, on the construction projects, and in the hospitals have been steadily supplied. Our losses at sea, in men and materials, have been gratifyingly small. The greatest single loss occurred on

February 5, when the British ship *Tuscania* was torpedoed and sunk. The bodies of 144 soldiers, en route to France, have been found and 55 others were still missing on March 16.

To secure an adequate number of competent officers to lead the new armies various plans were devised. Two classes at West Point were graduated in advance of the usual graduating dates and special examinations were held in various parts of the country for appointments from civil life. Three series of officers' training camps have been held. Of 63,203 candidates in the first two series of camps 44,578 qualified and were awarded commissions. In the third series of camps, opened January 5, 1918, about 18,000 candidates, consisting largely of enlisted men, have been in attendance.

Corps of Engineers. At the beginning of the war the engineer troops consisted of three regiments of pioneer engineers, with trains, one mounted company, one engineer detachment at West Point. The aggregate strength was approximately 4,125 officers and enlisted men. At present the aggregate authorized strength is over 200,000, with an actual strength of approximately 120,000.

Of the special engineer units recruited for service on railways and in the maintenance of lines of communication, many are already in France and others are awaiting recruitment to full strength in order to be ready for overseas service. The first engineer troops, 1,100 strong, to be sent abroad, arrived in France about three months after war was declared. Since that time the number has been greatly augmented. These troops have been constantly engaged in general engineering work, including the construction of railroads, docks, wharves, cantonments, and hospitals for the use of the American expeditionary forces. They have, in some instances, in the performance of their duties, engaged in active combat with the enemy.

Ordnance Department. Since the outbreak of the war the commissioned personnel of the ordnance department has expanded from 97 officers, operating with nearly 300,000 rounds of ammunition, to 1,400,000 rifles; has brought the rate of rifle production up to 45,000 per week, sufficient to equip three army divisions; secured deliveries on more than 17,000 machine guns; brought the rate of production of machine guns from 20,000 to 225,000 per year; increased the rate of production of 3½-inch to 9-inch caliber guns from 1,500 to 15,000 per year; and has arranged for the manufacture of some 35,000 motor trucks and tractors for hauling heavy guns and ammunition, which are being delivered almost as fast as they can be shipped.

One billion rounds of ammunition have been purchased for the training of troops in the cantonments alone. An idea of the extent of the ordnance program may be gained from the following few items of purchase: Twenty-three million hand grenades, 725,000 automatic pistols, 250,000 revolvers, 23,000,000 projectiles for all calibers of heavy artillery, 427,246,000 pounds of explosives, 240,000 machine guns, and 2,484,000 rifles.

Quartermaster Corps. The magnitude of the work of the quartermaster corps is indicated by the operation of the subsistence division, which is charged with the responsibility of seeing that food supplies for the army are available at all stations from the Philippines to Lorraine. Purchases recently made include 40,000,000 pounds dried beans, 116,000,000 cans baked beans of the 1917 crop, 65,164,475 cans of tomatoes, 81,000,000 cans of condensed milk, and 20,287,000 pounds of prunes.

The establishment of the subsistence division centralized the purchases of foodstuffs for the army, previous to which such products were distributed through the depot quartermaster. Effective January 1, the central control system has resulted in greater efficiency and a big saving. In January, for instance, \$100,000 was saved under this system as compared with the prices obtained by depot quartermasters, and in February a saving of \$39,740 was made on potatoes alone. The central control system is still being perfected.

Production of 10,000 new automobile trucks is in progress for the army, in addition to purchases of 3,520 passenger cars, 6,126 motorcycles, and 5,040 bicycles, with appropriate repair and replacement equipment.

In three months the cantonment division of the quartermaster general's department built 16 cantonments, each one practically a small city, comprising about 1,400 separate buildings and providing quarters for 47,000 men.

Air Service. The air service has been called upon in the past 12 months to build an enormous structure of the most

highly trained personnel and the most intricate equipment with practically no foundation to start from.

Three large appropriations, including the \$640,000,000 act passed without a roll call, made a total of \$891,060,000 available for the first year. All of this has since been obligated.

Last April the air service had an almost negligible force of 65 officers and 1,120 men, 3 small flying fields, less than 300 second-rate planes, practically no aviation industry, and only the most scanty knowledge of the kaleidoscopic development abroad. The first two months of war were required to secure information, establish a staff, and work out the program finally adopted. The problem was twofold—first, personnel; and, second, equipment.

Today the personnel is over 100 times that of a year ago, practically every member a skilled man who has gone through an intensive course of training. Schools of 11 different kinds have been instituted, courses of instruction laid out, and instructors secured, including foreign experts in a score of lines.

Development of Navy. The development of the navy during the first year of war has given the greatest satisfaction. Its growth and achievements during this period may be epitomized in the following paragraphs:

Strength of the navy today is nearly 21,000 officers and 380,000 enlisted men; strength a year ago was 4,792 officers and 77,946 enlisted men. Estimated total expenditures of the navy during first year of war: Disbursements and outstanding obligations, \$1,881,000,000.

Total naval appropriations, real and pending, \$3,333,171,065.04.

American destroyers arrived at a British port to assist in patrolling European waters 28 days after the declaration of war.

There are now four times as many vessels in the naval service as a year ago.

Nearly 75,000 mechanics and other civilian employees are working at navy yards and stations.

When war was declared, 123 naval vessels were building or authorized, and contracts have been placed since that time for 949 vessels.

More than 700 privately owned vessels have been purchased or chartered by the navy.

Six new authorized battleships are designed to be of 41,500 tons, the largest battleships in the world.

Our 35,000-ton cruisers, 35 knots, will be the fastest in the world, their speed equalling the fastest destroyers. Prompt repairs of 100 injured German ships, partially wrecked by their crews, added more than 700,000 tons to our available naval and merchant tonnage.

The navy has developed an American mine believed to combine all the good points of various types of mines, and is manufacturing them in quantities.

During the year the latest type of naval 16-inch gun was completed for our new battleships; it throws a projectile weighing 2,100 pounds.

Navy has in its possession now a stock of supplies sufficient for the average requirements for at least one year.

Several hundred submarine chasers, built since the war, have been delivered to the navy by 31 private concerns and six navy yards; many of these boats have crossed the Atlantic, some in severe weather.

Naval training camps have a capacity of 102,000 in summer, 94,000 men in winter.

Shipping Board's Progress.

Up to date congress has authorized \$2,034,000,000, of which \$1,135,000,000 has been appropriated, for the United States Shipping board and Emergency Fleet corporation; on March 1, \$553,247,953.37 of this sum had been expended.

The Emergency Fleet corporation had requisitioned March 1, 425 steel vessels and contracted for 720 steel vessels, making a total of 1,145 steel ships, of an aggregate dead-weight tonnage of 8,164,508 tons; it had let contracts for 490 wooden vessels, aggregating approximately 1,715,000 dead-weight tons; it had repaired and put in operation 788,000 dead-weight tonnage seized from Germany and Austria.

On March 5 the building program of the Emergency Fleet corporation was being carried on in 151 plants.

First Year's War Cost.

Total estimated expense of the United States government in the first year of war, without loans to the allies, is \$12,067,278,679.07.

To help meet this expense, the treasury department floated \$6,616,532,300 subscriptions to Liberty bonds.

Bonds, certificates of indebtedness, War Savings certificates, and Thrift stamps issued by the treasury up to March 12, totaled \$8,560,802,652.96.

The United States government had loaned to foreign governments associated in the war on March 12, 1918, \$4,430,329,750.

To March 12 the war risk insurance bureau had issued policies for a total of \$12,465,116,500 to the armed forces.

A large number stepped out; and now nearly all the thermometers for use in France are made by these German prisoners. Their workshop is one of the old dismantled forts near Paris, and apparently they are most happy in their work. Possibly this is in part due to the fact that they are teaching their art to a number of French women.—Joseph S. Ames, in the Atlantic.

These are days when it is not meet for man to live by wheat alone.

John P. Smith, a fireman second class, attached to the United States receiving ship, jumped overboard after him. The man in the water was in a semi-conscious condition when Smith reached him, but he made his rescue complete. For this gallantry he has been commended by Secretary Daniels. Smith enlisted in the navy at St. Louis in March, 1914.

The latest mother-in-law joke is on the man who married his wife to escape the draft, and didn't.

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PEACE BY FORCE WITHOUT LIMIT

Is President Wilson's Answer to Germany

ACCEPTS HUN CHALLENGE

Draws Fine Distinction Between People and Statesmen, As Compared to Their Real Rulers, the Dominion-Seeking Militarists—Measures Reply Evenly With Challenge—Liberty Loan Drive Begins—Parade a Revelation.

Baltimore, April 6.—To every part of the civilized world there went out from Baltimore tonight the final determination of America as voiced by Woodrow Wilson, its President and spokesman of a united people.

It was that this war, as far as America is concerned, is to be settled by FORCE. And it is to be "Force to the utmost, Force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant Force which shall make Right the law of the world."

For the President has seen there is no other way. The time for temporizing has passed, the time for peace by negotiation has gone, we cannot trust Germany, we have seen what she has done in Russia, have seen that her statesmen have said one thing and her real rulers, the military, do another, that the only thing she recognizes is her own god—Force. She herself has chosen it. We accept the challenge, and with force we shall deal with her to the end.

That, in substance, was the message to the world from the American people, voiced by their President, a message which the American people themselves have longed to have uttered, and to which they and all the Allies will respond.

And delivered in the wonderfully beautiful setting of "Over There," in the presence of more than 12,000 people, on the first anniversary of America's entrance into the great conflict, it was virtually a new declaration of war.

The President spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens: This is the anniversary of our acceptance of Germany's challenge to fight for our rights to live and be free men everywhere. The nation is awake. There is no need to call to it. We know what the war must cost, out utmost sacrifice, the lives of our finest men and, if need be, all that we possess.

The loan we are met to discuss is one of the least parts of what we are called upon to give and do, though in itself imperative. The people of the whole country are alive to the necessity of it, and are ready to lend to the utmost, even where it involves a sharp skimming and daily sacrifice to lend out of meagre earnings. They will look with reprobation and contempt upon those who can and will not, upon those who demand a higher rate of interest, upon those who think of it as a mere commercial transaction. I have no need, therefore, to urge the loan. I have come only to give you, if I can, a more vivid conception of what it is for.

The reasons for this great war, the reason why it had to come, the need to fight it through, and the issues that hang upon its outcome, are more clearly disclosed now than ever before. It is easy to see just what the particular loan means because the cause we are fighting for stands more sharply revealed than at any previous crisis of the momentous struggle. The man who knows least can now see plainly how the cause of justice stands, and what the imperishable thing he is asked to invest in. Men in America may be more sure than they ever were before that the cause is their own, and that, if it should be lost, their own great nation's place and mission in the world would be lost with it.

Sought to Learn Objects of Germany. I call you to witness, my fellow countrymen, that at no stage of this terrible business have I judged the purposes of Germany intemperately. I should be ashamed in the presence of affairs so grave, so fraught with the destinies of mankind throughout the world, to speak with truculence, to use the weak language of hatred or vindictive purpose. We must judge as we would be judged. I have sought to learn the objects Germany has in this war from the mouths of her own spokesmen, and to deal as frankly with them as I wished them to deal with me. I have laid bare our own ideals, our own purposes, without reserve or doubtful phrase, and have asked them to say as plainly what it is that they seek.

We have ourselves proposed no injustice, no aggression. We are ready, whenever the final reckoning is made, to be just to the German people, deal fairly with the German power, as with all others. There can be no difference between peoples in the final judgment, if it is indeed to be a righteous judgment. To propose anything but justice, even-handed and dispassionate justice, to Germany at any time, whatever the outcome of the war, would be to renounce and dishonor our own cause. For we ask nothing that we are not willing to accord.

It has been with this thought that I have sought to learn from those who spoke for Germany whether it was justice or dominion and the execution of their own will upon the other nations of the world that the German leaders were seeking. They have answered, answered in unmistakable terms. They have avowed that it was not justice, but dominion, and the unhindered execution of their own will. Statesmen vs. Military Leaders.

The avowal has not come from Germany's statesmen. It has come from her military leaders, who are her real rulers. Her statesmen have said that they wished peace, and were ready to discuss its terms, whenever their opponents were willing to sit down at the conference table with them. Her present Chancellor has said—in indefinite and uncertain terms, indeed, and in phrases that often seem to deny their own meaning, but with as much plainness as he thought prudent—that he believed that peace should be based upon the principles which we had declared would be our own in the final settlement. At Brest-Litovsk her civilian delegates spoke in similar terms; professed their desire to conclude a fair peace and accord to the people with whose fortunes they were dealing the right to choose their own allegiances. But action accompanied and followed the profession. Their military masters, the men who act for Germany and exhibit her purpose in execution, proclaimed a very different conclusion. We cannot mistake what they have done—in Russia, in Finland, in the Ukraine, in Roumania. The real test of their justice and fair play has come. From this we may judge the rest. They are enjoying in Russia a cheap triumph in which no brave or gallant nation can long take pride. A great people, helpless by their own act, lies for the time at their mercy. Their fair professions are forgotten. They nowhere set up justice, but everywhere impose their power and exploit everything for their own use and aggrandizement; and the peoples of conquered provinces are invited to be free under their dominion!

Are we not justified in believing that they would do the same things at their western front if they were not there face to face with armies whom even their countless divisions cannot overcome? If, when they have felt their check to be final, they should propose favorable and equitable terms with regard to Belgium and France and Italy, could they blame us if we concluded that they did so only to assure themselves of a free hand in Russia and the East?

The Objects of Germany in Plain Words. Their purpose is undoubtedly to make all the Slavic peoples, all the free and ambitious nations of the Baltic peninsula, all the lands that Turkey has dominated and misruled, subject to their will and ambition, and build upon that dominion an empire of force upon which they fancy that they can then erect an empire of gain and commercial supremacy—an empire as hostile to the Americans as to the Europe which it will overawe—an empire which will ultimately master Persia, India and the peoples of the Far East. In such a program our ideals of justice and humanity and liberty, the principle of the free self-determination of nations upon which all the modern world insists, can play no part. They are rejected for the ideals of power for the principle that the strong must rule the weak, that trade must follow the flag, whether those to whom it is taken welcome it or not, that the peoples of the world are to be subject to the patronage and overlordship of those who have the power to enforce it.

That program, once carried out, American and all who care or dare to stand with her must arm and prepare themselves to contest the mastery of the world, a mastery in which the rights of common men, the rights of women and of all who are weak, must for the time being be trodden under foot and disregarded, and the old, age-long struggle for freedom and right begin at its beginning. Everything that America has lived for and loved and grown great to vindicate and bring to a glorious realization will have fallen in utter ruin, and the gates of mercy once more pitilessly shut upon mankind!

The thing is preposterous and impossible, and yet it is not that what the whole course and action of the German armies has meant wherever they have moved? I do not wish, even in this moment of utter disillusionment, to judge harshly or unrighteously. I judge only what the German arms have accomplished with untiring thoroughness throughout every fair region they have touched.

Still Ready to Discuss Honest Peace. What, then, are we to do? For myself I am ready, ready still, ready even now, to discuss a fair and just and honest peace at any time that it is sincerely proposed—a peace in which the strong and the weak shall fare alike. But the answer, when I proposed such a peace, came from the German commanders in Russia, and I cannot mistake the meaning of the answer.

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STATE AND PENINSULA

At a public sale in Kent County corn brought \$3.50 a bushel.

The "Black Eyed Susan," is now officially Maryland's state flower.

Seventy pupils of Newark public schools have been enrolled for home gardening work.

Herring are being caught in great numbers, but the fishermen report shad as being scarce.

According to a ruling of the food administrator, fish hereafter will be sold by the pound instead of the piece.

Ellis Speicher, of Aberdeen, has been awarded a \$50 Liberty Bond and a course in an Agriculture College, as the prize potato grower of the state.

S. E. Saples, a farmer living near Bridgeville, has about 160 hogs to ship to northern markets for which he expects to receive near \$6,000 for the lot.

Lieutenant J. Woodall Green, son of Postmaster Thomas Green, of Denton, Md., has been given the French War cross for bravery shown while under fire.

The New Castle Baseball Club has decided to dispose of the fence surrounding the diamond, but to allow the grandstand to remain for the use of junior teams.

As a result of township local option elections on Tuesday, 150 saloons were put out of business in Illinois. There was also a gain for the dry forces in Wisconsin.

The Baldt Steel Works at New Castle, which completed a contract for many thousands of shell ingots for the Government last week, has another contract for shells of another pattern.

The faculty of Delaware College last week adopted a resolution providing for the close of the college on May 18, in order that students may the sooner be released for farm and war work.

Maryland's allotment in the next Liberty Loan, the campaign for which opens Saturday, will be \$38,588,000, according to a bulletin that has been issued by the Fifth District at Richmond.

Fertilizer manufacturers representing three-fourths of the American industry have agreed to sell fertilizers in carloads lots direct to individual farmers or farmers' associations at the same price made to dealers and jobbers.

The special session of the Delaware Legislature adjourned on last Friday afternoon, after the members had voted themselves compensation for eighteen days' service and mileage, and made other allowances aggregating \$15,268.05.

It has been announced that Wednesday, June 5th, has been decided upon as the time for the next registration, just one year from the first registration day. All male citizens reaching the age of 21 since the latter date will be required to register.

At the close of business Saturday, March 30th, the Delaware Trust Company took over the Sussex National Bank of Seaford, and on Monday morning, April 1st, began business in the quarters formerly occupied by the Sussex National Bank.

Notice has been given by the officers in command, that it is dangerous for any boat to approach within one and one-half miles of the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay between the southern point of Spessita Island and Poole's Island. This point is constantly under fire of the guns from the "proving grounds."

More than a score of persons from Cecil county, summoned as witnesses in the \$10,000 damage suit of G. Harry Davidson against the Cecil County Commissioners, left for Denton Monday morning, the case having been placed on trial there. Davidson alleges that his mill property was ruined by the construction of a road along his race.

Elkton boat yard has been compelled to close down on account of being unable to get lumber. Deibert Brothers, owner and proprietors of the yard have several orders, and will work a large force of men for months to come, as soon as they are enabled to secure the co-operation of the railroads in removing the lumber from the camps to the Elkton yards. At Chesapeake City the ship yard is busy with four lighters for the United States Government.

Lute Out of Tune.

The lute has vanished. It was one of the oldest of instruments, and had a beautiful vibrant tone somewhat like that of the harp. But its size and complexity were against it. It had a long tail and many strings, and while its size increased its power and range, it also increased its weight and made it cumbersome. The minstrel of today plays on the mandolin, the guitar or the banjo—and the lute is forgot.

Being Ahead of the Times.

The world calls every man that is ahead of his age a crank. There is no disgrace in it. It may be a little hard not to be understood and appreciated when you know you have what the world needs, notes an exchange. But remember, that's the way with the world. It sometimes takes years, and even centuries for people to appreciate what's beyond their experience.

Husband and Wife.

Compensation for services rendered by a wife outside of the home of her husband, with whom she is living, such services not being in the discharge of her household or domestic duties, and not in interference therewith, is held recoverable in an action therefor in her own name and for her own use, in *Bechtel vs. Ewing*, L. R. A. 1917E 269.

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies, when BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has been used so successfully for fifty-two years in all parts of the country for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectation in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Sold by MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO. INC.

HEALTH THAT MAKES WEALTH

Nervous Energy Which Enables One to Think New Thoughts and Initiate New Plans Important.

Probably the majority of men do not know what real health means. It means more than the capacity to sit up and eat, to walk, to board a car and to bend over a desk. Real health means more than the real ability to do the same thing day after day. Real health means a degree of stirring, nervous energy that enables one to think new thoughts, conceive new plans and initiate new enterprises. Superabundant nervous energy is back of exceptional mental activity. It is the basis of all those qualities which are most essential in the struggle for success.

It is not sufficient to have health that will enable you to do a common-place day's work, Hugo Masters writes in *Physical Culture*. The right kind of health should give you the energy with which to perform far more than a day's work, if necessary, even from a quantitative standpoint. It is commonly the man with an unlimited capacity for work who gets on. He is able to work long hours without tiring. Successful men invariably enjoy the possession of this degree of nervous endurance or working endurance.

But it is not this that is most important. The possession of energy is essential, not so much for the sake of the capacity for long hours of work, but on account of the quality of work which it enables one to perform. Quality of effort is more important than quantity of work and the greatest value of unlimited energy lies in giving one the capacity for concentration. The capacity for an intensity of effort that is beyond the average man.

FEAR RECURRENCE OF PLAGUE

Government Experts Favor Extinction of Rats Also as a War Measure for Saving Food.

Government experts are urging that the rat be exterminated as a war measure for saving food. The waste each year due to the rodent is estimated at \$200,000,000. A full-grown rat consumes more food than a baby. In addition, the animal is a menace to health.

The terrible scourge of the bubonic plague in Europe and Asia was spread by rats and their parasites. When the plague was carried by the animals in ships to our Pacific coast, a campaign for their extermination was conducted in the seaports at much cost. The disease was thus stamped out as it had been in the Orient, by the pound of cure instead of the ounce of prevention.

The plague returns at intervals from its breeding places in the overcrowded and filthy cities of Asia. War, pestilence and famine travel hand in hand. A recurrence may be expected as a result of the depredations of war among the impoverished eastern people.

Turks Sought British Aid.

"A relief from the atrocities of war may be seen in the excerpt of a letter from a nephew of mine," writes Valentine Robinson, 40 Wall street, New York, in the *Herald*, who is in the engineers' corps in Palestine: "After the flies and sand of the desert the grass and trees of — were very grateful to the eye. We soon had a little brush with the Turks and some of our men were hurt; we drove them off and soon after a flag of truce came in with three Turkish officers. They wanted to borrow a doctor; theirs had been killed. Two of the officers, 'majors,' were to remain as hostages for his safe return. Devons volunteered and when he came back with him two regiment wounded that they had given him in gratitude. The two boys had been treated well, but were glad to be back with their own folk."

Out of His Range.

A young man stepped into a sporting goods store recently, relates the *Indianapolis News*, and asked to see some guns. His remarks indicated that he was a sportsman of a decidedly amateurish sort. The obliging salesman brought forth all manner and varieties of weapons, from a .22-caliber rifle to latest model "pump" gun, but nothing brought any response of satisfaction into the young fellow's face. Finally the salesman handed him a high-power rifle, used for big game, with the remark, "This beautiful little gun, sir, is just what you want, I believe. It kills at 3,000 yards." The young man shook his head, more in doubt than ever. "No," he said, "I am afraid I couldn't use it at all. You see, I have to get much closer than that."

Increasing Use of Rare Metals.

"Among the remarkable industrial developments to which the European war has given impetus has been the enlarged use of the rare metals," says Maj. William A. Mensch of San Diego, Cal. "Tungsten, vanadium and molybdenum, used in making steel, seem to be the leaders. Of these three perhaps the least familiar to American steel makers is molybdenum, which, though well-known to European forge masters, has but comparatively limited use in this country."

Record Broken.

The total value of the mineral production of the country in 1916 was more than \$3,470,000,000, increasing \$1,076,200,000, or 45 per cent over the \$2,393,800,000 recorded for 1915, and exceeding the former record year (1913) by more than \$1,000,000,000, according to the geological survey, department of the interior.

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

THE 20TH DAY OF APRIL, 1918, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate, viz: ALL that certain three storied Brick messuage and lot of land situate lying and being in the City of Wilmington aforesaid and bounded on pieces described as follows to-wit: BEGINNING and bounded southwardly by eighth (formerly Kent) Street eastwardly by Market Street westwardly by Shipley Street and extending up Market and Shipley Street about 67 hy-seven feet to a line (of late of Joshua Walltree's) land be the contents thereof more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry T. Bush, Administrator, d. b. n. c. t. a. of George W. Bush, deceased late of the City of Wilmington, Delaware, Surviving Trustee, Mortgagor, Walter D. Bush, eldest male heir of a said George W. Bush, deceased, Surviving Trustee, Mortgagor and the Wilmington Institute, a corporation of the State of Delaware, t. t., and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., March 28th, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY

THE 20TH DAY OF APRIL, 1918, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate, viz: ALL that certain lot or piece of land situate in the City of Wilmington aforesaid, bounded as follows, to-wit: BEGINNING at the intersection formed by the northerly side of Fifth Street and the easterly side of Washington Street, thence along Washington Street north thirty-two degrees, east sixty-one feet to a three feet wide alley leading into Washington Street, thence along the southerly side of said alley south fifty-eight degrees, east sixteen feet to a stake, thence south thirty-two degrees, east with Washington Street sixty-one feet to the northerly side of Fifth Street and thence therewith north fifty-eight degrees west sixteen feet to the place of Beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may. With the free uninterrupted use and privilege of the above mentioned alley in common with others entitled.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John J. Slater and Jennie Slater his wife, Mortgagor, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., March 28th, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises known as The Cedars situate in Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle County, State of Delaware.

ON WEDNESDAY

THE 17TH DAY OF APRIL, 1918, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate, viz: ALL those lots or pieces of land situate in Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle County, State of Delaware, being lots Nos. 117 and 118 on the plot of "The Cedars Land Improvement Company," as recorded in the Recorder's office at Wilmington, County of said, bounded and described as follows to-wit: BEGINNING at a point, a corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Maple Avenue with the westerly side of Harrison Avenue; thence northerly along the said westerly side of Harrison Avenue one hundred and twenty-five feet to another point; thence westerly and parallel with the aforesaid northerly side of Maple Avenue one hundred and seventeen feet to another point; thence southerly and parallel with the aforesaid westerly side of Harrison Avenue, one hundred and twenty-five feet to a point in the aforesaid northerly side of Maple Avenue; thence easterly along the said northerly side of Maple Avenue, one hundred and seventeen feet to the place of Beginning, be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Ida M. Lewis and Warner S. Lewis, her husband, and the Warner S. Lewis, being now deceased and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., March 28th, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY

THE 20TH DAY OF APRIL, 1918, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate, viz: ALL that certain lot or piece of land with the building thereon erected situate in the City of Wilmington aforesaid bounded and described as follows to-wit: BEGINNING on the westerly side of Pine Street at the distance of one hundred and seventy-six feet one inch southerly from the southerly side of Seventh Street thence westerly and parallel with Sixth Street, eighty feet to the easterly side of a four feet wide alley leading from Mechanics Street to Sixth Street thence by said alley side northerly sixteen feet nine inches to a stake thence easterly parallel to Sixth Street eighty feet to the said westerly side of Pine Street and thence therewith southerly sixteen feet nine inches to the place of BEGINNING. Be the contents thereof what it may with the privilege of the use of said alley.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry A. Gerstenberg, Administrator of Balthasar Gerstenberg, also known as Balthasar Gerstenberg, deceased mortgagor (Catharine Gerstenberg co-mortgagor being also deceased), and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., March 28th, 1918.

Cattle Pasture

Best cattle pasture in the state, Long Island farm on Delaware river plenty of water, grass and shade, one dollar a head per month. J. F. FOX, Odessa, Del.

PAID LOCAL ADS.

FOR SALE—Wagons and dearborns. J. C. GREEN.

FOR SALE—Maine grown seed potatoes at Evans' feed store.

FOR SALE—Chestnut fence and gate posts for wire fence.

JAMES JARRELL, Middletown, Del.

FOR SALE—White Wyandotts Fine Birds, Fine Layers \$1.50 for 13 eggs. Will book your order now to fill in future.

MRS. ALICE OUTTEN Townsend Del.

WANTED—Carpenters on rough work indoors. Experience not required. Good wages, steady employment.

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY CO., Wilmington, Del.

LOST—A bunch of keys on the road from Middletown to Warwick. Finder please return to

HARRY SMITH, Middletown, Del.

We pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for WHEAT and CORN on order, loaded on rail and water at ANY POINT. Phone 5 and 41.

JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

WOOD FOR SALE—Cut in stove lengths, and ready to burn. \$4.00 per two-horse load. Apply to

H. S. BRADY, Mt. Pleasant, Del.

FOR SALE—I have just received one of the nicest homes and best locations in Delaware City. Also, two more farms of 125 and 209 acres. Write or come see me.

JOHN HELDMYER, JR., Real Estate Broker, North Broad St., Middletown, Del.

Our Furniture is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.

WE ARE ALWAYS OBLIGING and will give you just the cut you want. There is genuine pleasure in shopping here. Our meats are of high grade, full flavored; our clerks obliging. And you get all you pay for. You may send your order or come yourself and be sure of getting the best.

LEWIS' MEAT MARKET Phone 86.

IF YOU AND YOUR DOMICILE are yearning for the proper kind of heat tell us about it and we'll deliver to your residence a ton of coal chock-full of satisfying heat units. We have just the size to fit your pocketbook.

Short & Walls Lumber Co. Phone 40 Middletown, Del.

Shoe Repairing I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far superior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Wall Paper We have just received a large invoice of new designs in Wall Paper. The prices are very reasonable.

All the left over stock to sell at 5c to 10c single roll. Remnants 3c to 4c single roll.

Where Alabastine or other Wall preparations are used we have Borders, and bands to match all colors that we sell separate.

Peterson's Dept. Store

Young Men

will find some special models in Suits here; Double-breasted and Single-breasted Coats, Slash pockets, Slat Pockets, Military Pockets and the old stand by, Plain Flaps. Coats Full, Half and Quarter Lined. New Cheviots in Green, Brown and Grey Mixtures. Blue Serges, Blue, Green and Brown Flannels.

Dress-up Suits, \$15 to \$20. Business Suits, \$10 to \$15. New Top Coats, \$15 to \$20. Silk Lined, \$15 to \$20.

Every size and all models in the ever popular Blue Serges for Men and Young Men.

New Stetson Hats. New Manhattan Shirts. New Boyden Socks. Everything else for Men and Boys to wear.

Mullin's Home Store Sixth and Market WILMINGTON

YOU CAN BE IN THE LATEST STYLES We make ladies' and men's suits, but you can get your old suit cleaned and pressed, and we can alter them anyway you like to make them look as good as new, especially old ladies suits. We can make them over to the latest styles. Those tailors that cannot alter your suits bring them here.

M. LESSIN THE TAILOR East Main Street Middletown, Del

STRENGTH - ORGANIZATION - SERVICE Three essentials conspicuous in this Company are (1) STRENGTH of resources and management, which commands confidence. (2) ORGANIZATION, complete, efficient and vigorous, which assures the ability to serve clients well. (3) SERVICE, that spirit of service which seeks to give clients the most, rather than the fewest facilities. You can avail yourself of this united strength, organization and service by appointing this Company your Executor or Trustee, or by opening an account in our Banking Department.

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO. Sixth and Market Streets. Wilmington, Del.

Kent County Mutual Insurance Co. Dover, Del.

Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policies over \$700,000.00 Present Membership Over Nine Thousand, With Over \$13,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGENTS Wm. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend. AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

Farms for Sale! Acres Price \$20 22,000 \$30 15,000 \$40 8,500 \$50 10,000 \$60 7,000 \$70 10,000 \$80 20,000 \$90 3,300 \$100 10,000 \$110 7,500 \$120 8,500 \$130 18,000 \$140 18,200 \$150 6,000 \$160 15,000 \$170 21,800 \$180 9,250 \$190 12,000 \$200 8,000 \$210 7,000 \$220 3,000 \$230 16,000 \$240 10,000 \$250 15,000 \$260 30,000 \$270 13,000 \$280 2,500 \$290 7,000 \$300 5,000 \$310 12,000

John Heldmyer, Jr.

The Most Loved of All Presents Howard Wathes Hamilton Watches Jewelry Cut Glass and Silverware Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store S. E. MASSEY

BUCKEYE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS THEY ARE SIMPLE SAFE SURE J. F. McWhorter & Son MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

The World War

Facing American, French and British troops strongly entrenched and well equipped for battle, the German Army has for the moment given up its direct drive against Amiens. After utter repulse in his efforts to smash straight through to his objective, the enemy now is attempting a new maneuver which is intended to broaden the field of action and reduce the menace of a counter-offensive that would nullify all the gains made by the Teutons since March 21.

Reports from the battle line in Picardy disclose the first stages of this new German offensive aimed at either side of the salient in the Allied lines. From La Bassée Canal, in the north, to the sectors east of Laon, the great artillery forces of the enemy are thundering, with the bombardment deepening at places to the intensity of drum fire.

The length of this front is approximately 120 miles. North of Lens, east of Arras, along the new front running through Buequoy, to Albert, south to Montdidier, and thence eastward past Lassigny and Noyon to a point far beyond Chauny, the Germans are hammering the Allied lines in an attempt to break the defenses and prepare them for the infantry assault, which may be expected at any moment.

On the western "elbow" of the salient in the Allied lines the Germans are forced to fight uphill. Their advance across the lower ground along the Somme, Ancre, Avre and Luce Rivers has carried them up to a parapet of hills which sentinel the road to Amiens. Attacks along this natural bulwark have netted the enemy only insignificant gains at a horrible cost.

At points the German efforts have gained, but these gains have resulted only in the formation of sharp salients which are swept by rifle and machine gun fire and tempests of shells whenever enemy troops are seen forming for an attack.

There is a wholesome respect in the German General Staff for the Allied reserve army, which as yet appears to have been drawn upon lightly to meet the Teutonic attacks.

The attack on the French lines southeast of Chauny is for the purpose of removing a menacing salient and the gaining of better protection to the German left flank.

This assault is still going on and it has made considerable progress. The Germans struck through the lower forest of Coucy and have reached a point south of the Village of Folembray. The Berlin official statement claims that 2,000 prisoners have been taken.

That an attack of large dimensions is planned for the front of Arras northward to Lens is considered probable by military experts. As long as this front is in its present position, the Germans cannot exert their full strength on the line before Amiens. The cannonade in this region may be the prelude of a massed attack such as bent the British line during the latter days of March.

Notwithstanding the statement made on Friday by Stephen Pichen, the French foreign minister, that "Americans now are fighting in Picardy," nothing definite has been learned about where General Pershing's men are located, or what part they are playing in this battle of battles.

On the American held sectors near Verdun, east of Innville, and north-east of Toul, only ordinary trench activities have been reported.

Little has been heard from the Italian front. The concentration of Austrian troops in that theatre of the war is considered warning that major activities may be looked for there, probably in the mountainous country, but there has been no indication that the Teutons plan to launch their attack at any early date.

Turkish troops are reported to be invading the Caucasus, where they will take possession of the territories which were given them under the peace treaty of Brest Litovsk.

The landing of British and Japanese forces at Vladivostok seems to have been merely for the purpose of policing that city. No steps toward opposing them have as yet been taken by the Bolshevik authorities.

U. S. IS RUSHING TROOPS.

But War Department Is Silent As To Numbers.

Washington. — Transportation of American troops to France is already proceeding at the accelerated rate contemplated by the speeding-up measure taken after the battle of Picardy began. Acting Secretary Crowell made this statement, but would give no details. For military reasons the extent of this increased troop movement has not been made public.

Following the conferences between Secretary Baker and Allied officials, orders were given under which a British official statement was issued saying that American forces were to be brigaded with British troops in order to hasten American participation in the war. Officials explained today that the process to be followed was similar to that adopted in placing American troops in the front lines with the French for training.

BILL TO PREVENT LYNCHINGS.

House Measure Would Fine Counties In Which They Occur.

Washington. — A bill to prevent lynchings by imposing a penalty of from \$5,000 to \$10,000 on counties in which they take place was introduced by Representative Dyer, of Missouri. It would provide drastic penalties for county or municipal officers who fail to make effort to prevent lynchings and for prosecutors who fail to prosecute lynchings.

APRIL DRAFT CALLS FOR 150,000 MEN

Three Times Number Scheduled in Original Plan

ORDERS SENT TO GOVERNORS

Number Is Nearly Double the Monthly Quota As Based Upon Calling Out of 800,000 Men Over Period of Nine Months.

Washington. — Approximately 150,000 men will be sent to training camps during the five-day period beginning April 26, under orders just sent to state governors by Provost Marshal General Crowder for mobilization of the April call of the second draft. This is three times the number it was originally planned to call, and is nearly twice the monthly quota as based on the calling of 800,000 men over a period of nine months.

Of the 150,000 Maryland will furnish 12,120 men. Calling out of the increased number was made necessary by the decision of President Wilson to respond without delay to the need of France and of Great Britain for reinforcements in the great battle in Picardy. Vacancies in National Army divisions resulting from the withdrawal of men to complete National Guard and other regular Army units, and for the formation of special technical units asked by General Pershing, will be made good by the April draft. Those divisions farthest advanced in training are to receive first attention in order that the maximum number of complete units may be sent abroad soon.

Failure of Congress to pass the amendment to the selective service act, which would permit the fixation of state quotas on the number of men in Class I necessitated temporary adherence to the old system. Local boards have been officially advised, however, that they are to ignore "quotas" for the time being, and to simply continue calling up men until they have obtained the number they have been instructed to forward. When a basis of establishing state quotas has been found due credit against further increments will be given for those already called. Among the men to be called will be approximately 115,700 whites and 33,700 negroes. Pennsylvania leads with 10,965 called; Ohio is second, with 10,302, and New York third, with 10,302, and New York third, with 10,171. The assessment by states follows:

Alabama, 3,301; Arizona, 470; Arkansas, 2,735; California, 4,365; Colorado, 1,029; Connecticut, 2,273; Delaware, 141; District of Columbia, 492; Florida, 3,360; Georgia, 6,356; Idaho, 604; Illinois, 8,801; Indiana, 5,968; Iowa, 2,412; Kansas, 1,921; Kentucky, 3,296; Louisiana, 4,549; Maine, 919; Maryland, 12,120; Massachusetts, 5,810; Michigan, 6,590; Minnesota, 3,513; Mississippi, 2,004; Missouri, 4,078; Montana, 1,302; Nebraska, 1,450; Nevada, 179; New Hampshire, 576; New Jersey, 2,137; New Mexico, 405; New York, 10,171; North Carolina, 5,054; North Dakota, 1,377; Ohio, 10,302; Oklahoma, 2,291; Oregon, 923; Pennsylvania, 10,965; Rhode Island, 851; South Carolina, 1,969; South Dakota, 720; Tennessee, 4,751; Texas, 7,817; Utah, 618; Vermont, 421; Virginia, 1,065; Washington, 1,596; West Virginia, 1,639; Wisconsin, 736; Wyoming, 335.

BELGIUM HONORS PERSHING.

Presented Grand Cross Of Order Of Leopold By King Albert.

Washington. — General Pershing has been awarded the Belgian Order, the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold, according to a dispatch to the Belgian legation here from Havre.

The decoration was presented to General Pershing by King Albert in person. At the same time the King presented to Colonel Boyd, the American military attaché, a cross of the Order of the Order of Leopold. Both officers also were given the Belgian War Cross.

Colonel Boyd, named in the legation's dispatch, is Colonel Carl Boyd, aide-de-camp to General Pershing.

PRESIDENT BUYS BOND.

Audience Cheers When Wilson Subscribes At Theatre.

Washington. — When subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan were called for at a local theatre here Monday night the first subscriber was President Wilson, who occupied a box. Announcement that the President had taken \$1,000 worth was followed by prolonged cheering.

KILLED EIGHT CHICKENS.

Casualties Caused By Sunday's Bombardment Of Paris.

Paris. — The official announcement that no casualties resulted from that day's bombardment of Paris by the Germans, says the Petit Parisien, was not in strict accordance with the facts. It affirms that there were victims—eight chickens.

SHOOT'S KAISER'S PICTURE.

Man In Davenport Carried Away By Movie Show.

Davenport, Iowa. — During the performance here of a photoplay depicting German atrocities, a man who gave his name as E. J. Kelly and his occupation as a traveling salesman, fired two shots at the screen when an impersonation of the German Emperor was shown. Kelly was taken into custody, but it was announced he would not be prosecuted.

Here and There in the Legislature

Bills Up To The Governor.

With the adjournment of the General Assembly the scenes of recent activity shifted from the legislature chambers to the rooms of the executive department. Here for a period of several weeks at least, the Governor and his force will be busy disposing of the bills dumped into his hopper in the closing days. So far as the number is concerned the Executive will not be obliged to examine nearly so many as at the close of previous sessions.

During the entire three months there were surely not passed more than 550 bills and probably a hundred of these have already been scrutinized and a number signed. The House passed many more bills proportionately than the Senate. Of 695 introduced about 375 went through both branches, while of the 604 introduced in the Senate only 250 succeeded in running the gauntlet.

The treatment accorded the Senate by the co-ordinate body was shabby to say the least. Not more than four or five House bills were left on the Senate files and these were purposely left there instead of being killed while the speaker permitted as many as 68 to die, and among them some very important ones.

An oyster bill which would have been of great value to the industry and to which there was practically no opposition, went with the rest. Then there was a bill which would have permitted the employment of convicts on war work, and also these: Making uniform the payments of notaries, regulate the sale of coal and culm in the counties so as to prevent the practice of fraud, stopping litigation between the State and former secretaries of State, and what the city senators regarded as of primary importance the bill that would have given home rule to Baltimore.

There were also many local bills the counties wanted and what had come over from the Senate. All of these were left on the files. About half the measures that died in this way will not be missed. They provided for roads and changed the game laws.

On the Senate files were left the Bible Reading Bill which nobody wanted, yet many senators feared to oppose, the first bill that would have put some of the Harford county men out of business and the Conrad Mining Bill which the operators succeeded again in squelching.

Of the Senate bills held over were the Bone Dry Bill, as it applied to the Eastern Shore, and which the senators from these counties did not want, and the bill abolishing the Orphans' Court.

Here is a list of the bunch that the House held up:

Kaufman: Ten additional notaries for Frederick county.
Kaufman: Requiring justices of Frederick county to furnish bond.
Andrews: Indexing records in Dorchester county.
Grayson: Requiring the Telephone Company to maintain telephone service.

Harrison: Employing prisoners in certain counties.
Frick: Chiropody examiners.
Eppler: The filing of caveats.
Duvall: Enforcement of the oyster cull law.

Eppler: Defining tramps and vagrants.
Andrews: Catching oysters from ice.
Eppler: Prohibiting registers and clerks from practicing law.
Harrison: Road from Berlin to Libertytown.

Andrews: Increase pay of Cambridge police.
Eppler: Amend charter of Midland.
Bartlett: Give Easton improved pavements.
Parsons: Improving water system in Princess Anne.

Campbell: Making uniform payments by notaries public in state.
Bennett: Road in Wicomico.
Legg: Road in Queen Anne.
Bennett: Road in Wicomico.
Bartlett: Amend charter of Easton.
Bartlett: Pay of Talbot county bailiffs.

Metzerott: Regulate sale of coal and culm.
Bennett: Dispose of litigation between the State and secretaries of State.
Warfield: Permitting Manchester to borrow money.
Eppler: Prohibit mixing air with gas.

Harrison: Trespass of livestock.
Mitchell: Authorize La Plata to issue bonds.
Andrews: Leases in Dorchester county.

Norris: Reinstate Anthony W. Schelle.
Bennett: Killing of foxes in Wicomico.
Bennett: Incorporate town of Hebron.
Bennett: Increasing salary treasurer of Wicomico.

Williams: Justice at large for Montgomery county.
Crothers: Amend charter of Perryville.
Crothers: Court receipts to go to Cecil county.

Harrison: Felling trees on the Pocomoke.
Williams: Powers of Public Service Commission.
Crothers: Estate of Bridget McKay.
Campbell: Optometry examiners.
Andrews: Camp meetings in Dorchester.

Mitchell: Bridge in Charles county.
Joy: Complete Calvert county hospital.
Mitchell: Refund money to R. Lee Manning.
Andrews: Dorchester county to pay money to Cambridge.
Eppler: Attachments after two non-ests.
Eppler: Attachments ex-contractu.
Eppler: Recover for negligence causing death.
Harrison: Road to Ocean City.
Metzerott: Acquiring land for roads.

Frick: Powers of magistrates in juvenile court.
Frick: City to acquire ground for park purposes.
Sproesser: President of school board to administer oaths.
Grason: Repair roads in St. Mary's county.

Stiffer: Road in Hartford county.
Stiffer: Road at Jarrettsville.
Norris: Sell rabbits from out of state in Baltimore city.

Harrison and Bennett: Road from Snow Hill to Salisbury.
Harrison: Road near Sinepuxent Neck.

Harrison: Bridge across Pocomoke.
Harrison: Snow Hill to borrow money.
Harrison: Road connecting Maryland and Delaware.

Frick: Amending marriage law.
Mitchell: School in Charles county.
Harrison: Convicts work on public works or in making war supplies.
Campbell: Wills offered for probate.

Harrison: Board of estimates for Worcester county.
Eppler: Sale of liquor on Christmas and Good Friday.

Governor Signs A Number Of Bills.
Governor Harrington signed a number of bills, only two of which are of interest to the general public. These are the Stinson bill requiring all vehicles in the State to carry lights at night, and the city bill which places wholesale liquor dealers under control of the liquor board in Baltimore city.

The Governor is now considering a bill which makes it mandatory to name soldiers and sailors when any appointments are to be made. While the Executive favors giving them the preference he hesitates about signing a measure carrying the compulsory features. He will decide today, when he will either sign or veto. Another batch of bills will be signed Wednesday, April 10.

Following are the bills signed:
H. B. 355—Duties and pay of jail warden of Baltimore county.
H. B. 214—Increased pay for teachers in Montgomery county.

H. B. 313—Sheriff's pay for boarding prisoners in Calvert county.
H. B. 293—Bond issue for Federalburg.

H. B. 229—Pension to widow of J. W. Creamer.
H. B. 271—Park commission for Hagerstown.

H. B. 272—Tax collections in Hagerstown.
H. B. 282—Pay of sheriff for keeping prisoners in Washington county.

H. B. 197—Increase of salary for clerk to county commissioners in Allegany county.
H. B. 198—Bond issue for Aberdeen.

H. B. 334—Additional notaries for Hartford county.
H. B. 137—Pensions for William Glenn and Isaac Morrison.

H. B. 276—Bond issue for St. Michaels.
H. B. 238—Authorizing St. Michaels to buy an electric plant.

H. B. 247—Regulating work hours.
H. B. 134—To confirm deeds made by vestry of Havre de Grace P. E. Church.

H. B. 91—To require all vehicles to carry lights at night after July 1 next.
H. B. 356—Bond issue for Rockville.

H. B. 124—Extending powers of People's Court.
H. B. 225—Changing hours for opening polling places in Calvert county.

H. B. 100—Providing minimum salaries for teachers of colored children in Anne Arundel county.
S. B. 287—Placing wholesale liquor dealers under control of the Liquor License Board in Baltimore City.

Eligibles For Coming Draft.
The Maryland district draft boards will begin at once the compiling of list of eligibles for the new draft ordered by the President. The total quota for the State is 2,120. They must be ready to be sent to Camp Meade by May 1.

The district boards anticipate no obstacles in complying with the order of the Washington authorities which was received by Governor Harrington and transmitted by him to Adjutant General Warfield and the several draft boards.

Because of experience less delay and less confusion are anticipated in this than in the former drafts. The physical and medical examinations have been going on since the last draft. Hence a great deal of the preliminary work has already been done. Twenty per cent. of the drafted men will move to camp from each district on April 26. A second 20 per cent. will move on each of the four days prior to May 1, when the full quota will be in camp. All of the questionnaires sent out in December have been answered and returned. Those in Class 1 are first subject to call. Members of this class welcome the call as a suspense to their anxiety. They had been expecting the summons for several days. Now their minds are relieved that they know their fate.

William S. Craig, aged 28 years, for the past six years employed as telegraph operator at the Pennsylvania Station in Port Deposit, died of pneumonia, after an illness of four days. Mr. Craig is survived by his father, one brother and one sister.

Word has been received in Cumberland that Marquis Major, private, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Major, of Lonaconing, and John Wilson, a musician, also of Lonaconing, have been wounded in France.

DAIRY THE DAIRY

RECORD OF HOLSTEIN COW

California Animal Sets High Mark by Producing 24.01 Pounds of Butter in Seven Days.

Purebred Holstein cows are certainly doing their level best to respond to Hoover's injunction to increase production. Records are being broken so rapidly that a cow no sooner gets used to her championship laurels than another one snatches them away.

Miss Valley Mead De Kol Walker has just added to the dairy fame of California by breaking the record for butterfat production in the junior three-year-old class, by producing 24.01 pounds of butter in seven consecutive days, in the division covering tests begun not less than 240 days from freshening.

Miss Valley Mead De Kol Walker freshened at the age of three years, five months, twenty-seven days, and began her test eight months after freshening. In the seven days she produced



Miss Valley Mead De Kol Walker.

445 pounds of milk, yielding 24.01 pounds of butter. Her prior record, begun 11 days from freshening, is 688.6 pounds of milk, yielding 36.80 pounds of butter. She is making a large yearly record and is due to calve again within the year.

By yielding more than 24 pounds of butter in a week after having been milked for eight months she has established a new world's record, displacing Flandrine Holingen Payne, whose record, begun 356 days after freshening, is 330.1 pounds of milk and 22.57 pounds of butter.

TRAINING FOR YOUNG BULLS

Should Be Taught to Be Led by Halter When Quite Young—Caretaker Must Be Master.

When quite young, the bull should be trained to be led by a halter. By the time he is a year old, a strong ring should be inserted in his nose so he can be led by a staff. It is not safe to try to lead a grown bull merely by a halter or rope fastened to his ring. In leading by the staff, the caretaker should always walk at the side and never in front of the bull. One of the essentials in training the young bull is that he must be taught that his caretaker is his master. Bulls known to be vicious usually are handled with care, with the result that fewer accidents are likely to occur with them than with those considered gentle.

SILAGE FOR DAIRY ANIMALS

Found Superior to Corn Fodder by Experiment Stations—Larger Amount of Nutrients.

Experiments conducted by experiment stations demonstrate that silage is superior to corn fodder for dairy cows. Cows receiving silage in the ration produced 13 per cent more milk than cows receiving corn fodder. Henry in "Feeds and Feeding" states that "Silage gives better results than dry corn fodder for the reason that cows fed the succulent palatable silage usually consume a heavier ration than those fed the dry fodder and hence have a larger amount of nutrients available for milk production after the maintenance requirements of the body have been met."

LEAVING CALVES WITH COWS

As Milk for First Four Days Is Unfit for Human Consumption, Leave Calf That Time.

Practical dairymen differ in their opinion as to the length of time the calf should be left with the cow. The first milk, or colostrum, is necessary to cleanse the digestive system of the calf and get it in working order. The younger a calf is taught to drink the easier, but as the milk of the cow is unfit for human consumption for at least four days the calf may well be left with the cow for that time. Also, the udder of the cow is generally inflamed and often caked and the nursing of the calf helps to relieve this condition.

NO CURE FOR WHITE SCOURS

Disease Is Generally Fatal, Calf Dying in Day or Two—Disinfection Is Favored.

White scours is caused by a germ entering through the navel cord soon after birth. If the germ once gets in the dairy barn all the calves born are liable to the disease within a few hours unless the practice of disinfecting the navel is followed. There is no satisfactory remedy. It is generally fatal, the calf dying within a day or two.

Dairy Barn Essentials.

Fresh air and sunlight combat disease in the stable. Dairy barns should be airy barns. Ventilation is conservation.

Valuable Dairy Product.
Manure is a very valuable by-product of dairymen. It permits the dairyman to increase the fertility of his farm and grow larger feed crops.

Pure Water and Salt.
Be sure to keep a constant supply of pure water and salt for the cows.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. H. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.) (Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR APRIL 14

JESUS REQUIRES CONFESSION AND LOYALTY.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 8:27-30. GOLDEN TEXT—Whosoever will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me.—Mark 8:34. DEVOTIONAL READINGS—Romans 8:2-10; Hebrews 12:1-13. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—Luke 9:18-27; 61-62. PRIMARY AND JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus and the Blind Man. LESSON MATERIAL—Mark 8:22-25. PRIMARY MEMORY VERSE—He hath done all things well.—Mark 7:37.

The time has now come for Jesus to take account of his ministry. Having been rejected by the rulers, he goes into retirement with his disciples. His primary object in his teaching during this time is to prepare the disciples for the tragedy of the cross, which he knew was so near. His teaching gathers around the great cardinal doctrines of the Christian faith. He instructs them touching his person, atoning death, resurrection, and glorious coming again. He knew that in the measure that they intelligently apprehended these things they would be able to pass through the ordeals before them. The same is true today. Those who clearly apprehend the Divine Person, the vicarious atonement, the glorious resurrection, and second coming of Christ, are undisturbed by the world tragedies of the present hour.

1. Peter's Confession of Christ (vv. 27-30).

Two questions of Christ provoked this confession:

1. "Whom do men say that I am?" (vv. 27, 28).

This question referred to the opinions of the people regarding Jesus. Some believed him to be John the Baptist, some Elijah, and some one of the prophets. They all recognized him to be a teacher or prophet with more than human authority and power. Today, as then, there is a diversity of opinion among people as to Jesus Christ. Some think that he was only a man, others that he was a great teacher, but nothing more. Jesus was not content with this acknowledgment. Had he been satisfied with this, he would not have been molested in Jerusalem, for the Jews willingly acknowledged him as much more than a human teacher.

2. "Whom say ye that I am?" (vv. 29, 30).

11. Jesus Teaching Concerning the Cross (vv. 31-33).

Christ charged the disciples not to make public his Messiahship, as that would precipitate the crisis. The disciples needed much instruction yet to prepare them for the crucial hour of the cross.

1. What he taught (v. 31).

(1) "The Son of Man must suffer many things."

He suffered physical weariness and hunger, ridicule and contempt, and even misunderstanding and lack of appreciation on the part of his friends and disciples.

(2) "Be rejected of the elders, chief priests and scribes."

These were the nation's official representatives, the very ones who should have known and received Christ and recommended his reception on the part of the nation. Truly, he came to his own, and his own received him not—John 1:11. To be rejected by one's own friends and relatives is doubly painful.

(3) "Be killed."

This announcement was startling to the disciples. They had not yet come to realize that redemption was to be accomplished through the passion and the cross. Jesus now states with definiteness and certainty that he must die primarily to the fact that it was the Divine purpose to make the death of Christ the heart and core of the atonement; and also, to human hatred and opposition.

(4) "Rise again."

Though this was utterly incomprehensible to the disciples, he shows them that this would be the glorious issue of his death.

III. The Cost of Discipleship (v. 34).

The law of the Christian life is suffering. To follow Christ means to turn one's back upon the world. To repudiate the world means to incur the hatred of the world. To be Christians, therefore, means to share Christ's sufferings.

1. There must be denial of self (v. 34).

This means the sufferings and shame which lie in the path of loyalty to God. To live the godly life means suffering (2 Tim. 3:12).

3. Christ must be followed (v. 34).

This means to have the mind of Christ (Phil. 2:5) and to perform the service of Christ.

Not an Exception.
Something is wrong with the girl who considers herself an exception to all rules, who can see good and satisfactory reasons why she should be excused from all hard duties, and indulged in every pet whim. The right sort of girl is ready to measure herself by the same standards she uses for others.—Girl's Companion.

Nathan B. Hayes of West Chester, Pa., who is ninety-seven, is in remarkably good health, but does not go out much during cold weather.

What Ailed Little Frances.
One day little Frances was crying bitterly in the library, when her father entered.

"Why, what's the trouble here?" he asked.

"Nothing's the trouble," sobbed the little miss. "I've just got a funny, cry baby spell on me."

Miss Anna L. Fox of Scranton, Pa., has been retired on a pension, after serving the Scranton school district for 32 years as a teacher. Miss Fox will receive a pension of \$600 a year.

CORNS LIFT OUT! COSTS FEW CENTS



GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

Has been used for all ailments that are caused by a disordered stomach and inactive liver, such as sick headache, constipation, sour stomach, nervous indigestion, fermentation of food, palpitation of the heart caused by gases in the stomach. August Flower is a gentle laxative, regulates digestion both in stomach and intestines, cleans and sweetens the stomach and alimentary canal, stimulates the liver to secrete the bile and impurities from the blood. Sold in all civilized countries. Give it a trial.—Adv.

A Little Rough.

A youth who had accomplished considerable glory in football but little in his studies, was dropped from one preparatory school and immediately invited to another. He had been there about a week when he was approached by a member of the faculty.

"Well," said the professor, "how do you find it here?"

"Pretty fair," answered the boy.

"That's good. Find it smooth going, eh?"

The youth meditated a moment.

"Well, I shouldn't like to say that, exactly," he replied. "The field's sort of rough yet in places, sir."

How's This?

We offer \$100.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Sold by druggists for over forty years. Price 50c. Testimonials free. E. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Stray Romance From the Front.

One of our stray romances came to light the other day when a soldier dashed back to England on leave from France to marry the girl of his heart. He had picked up a photograph of the lady on the battlefield (which seems to hint that she was the idol of some other soldier's heart previously), and a letter asking her whether she desired a return of the likeness led to correspondence and an engagement. But the couple did not meet until the day of their wedding. Talk about the risks at the front!—Sydney (Australia) Bulletin.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*.

In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

At It Again.

Gills—There are sermons in stones.

Dills—Yes, and I have seen ice cream in bricks.

Ah, the eyelids with Roman Eye Balm at night, and in the morning observe the refreshed and strengthened sensation in your eyes. Adv.

Occasionally a fellow may adopt a good gas mask by closing his mouth.

Had To Quit Work

Gave Up Hope of Recovery, But

Doan's Restored His Health.

Has Been Well Since.

J. B. Ragless, carpenter, 210 W. 60th St., Chicago, Ill., says: "My back gave out completely and I had to quit work. I could hardly endure the pain in my back and nights I tossed and turned, unable to sleep. I often in the morning my back was as stiff as a board, so that I couldn't stoop to dress myself. When I did manage to bend over, everything before me turned black. My head seemed to be whirling and sometimes I was so dizzy I had to grasp something to keep from falling. "The kidney secretions were irregular in passage, getting me up at night and the passages burned cruelly. I lost my appetite, was weak and listless and went down twenty-five pounds in weight. When I had almost given up hope, Doan's Kidney Pills cured me. Soon after, I passed an examination for life insurance and I'm glad to say my cure has lasted."

Sworn to before me, GEO. W. DEMPSTER, Notary Public.

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

POSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

26 Varieties of purebred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys; stock and eggs at low prices. Glenn G. Wilson, Winnebago, Minn.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 15-1918.

PROOF PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS

By express, buyer paying charges.

1,000, \$1.00, 2,000, \$2.00, 3,000, \$3.00, 4,000, \$4.00, 5,000, \$5.00, 6,000, \$6.00, 7,000, \$7.00, 8,000, \$8.00, 9,000, \$9.00, 10,000, \$10.00, 11,000, \$11.00, 12,000, \$12.00, 13,000, \$13.00, 14,000, \$14.00, 15,000, \$15.00, 16,000, \$16.00, 17,000, \$17.00, 18,000, \$18.00, 19,000, \$19.00, 20,000, \$20.00, 21,000, \$21.00, 22,000, \$22.00, 23,000, \$23.00, 24,000, \$24.00, 25,000, \$25.00, 26,000, \$26.00, 27,000, \$27.00, 28,000, \$28.00, 29,000, \$29.00, 30,000, \$30.00, 31,000, \$31.00, 32,000, \$32.00, 33,000, \$33.00, 34,000, \$34.00, 35,000, \$35.00, 36,000, \$36.00, 37,000, \$37.00, 38,000, \$38.00, 39,000, \$39.00, 40,000, \$40.00, 41,000, \$41.00, 42,000, \$42.00, 43,000, \$43.00, 44,000, \$44.00, 45,000, \$45.00, 46,000, \$46.00, 47,000, \$47.00, 48,000, \$48.00, 49,000, \$49.00, 50,000, \$50.00, 51,000, \$51.00, 52,000, \$52.00, 53,000, \$53.00, 54,000, \$54.00, 55,000, \$55.00, 56,000, \$56.00, 57,000, \$57.00, 58,000, \$58.00, 59,000, \$59.00, 60,000, 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